FOURTHENTH SESSION.

at movement to introduce or establish Unitsrian s opinions in the West was made about 36 years ago at Cincinnati, and among the men prominent in that enterprise were the late Ephraim Peabedy, D. D., of Bos-

elife. The Committee having in charge arrange-for the present gathering were Messis. E. H. cl. Oliver G. Steele, E. P. Dorr, H. M. Lymburner, F. S. Thomas and William Fiske. to an early hour this evening about 159 members of inference have arrived. The attendance of clergy-

ap and doing.

The discourse was about one hour in length, and elicited
the warmest commendation as a faithful presentation of Divine trath.

* The services in the church closed with the offering of prayer by the Rev. Mr. Repworth.

The weather to-day has been lovely, and the signs for a large and eminently successful religious convocation are bnussally favorable.

Burralo, Thursday, June 21, 1866,

Western Unitarian Association. This evening the Rev. Dr. Collier of Chleago will preach.

The Conference will commence to-day. Reports will be pre-pented of the Western Missions and of the operations of the

Bleadville Theological School - Annual Commencement.

MEADVILLE, Penn., June 19, 1866. Asop, or some other fable-monger, tells that once upon a time an impudent little fox attempted to chaff a lioness Decause she had but one cub at a birth. The lioness bore Et all in good part, simply replying, "Uno,-leo "-One, Sof a lion. So, when the older and larger universities would look down upon the Theological School because her graduates are few, she can answer, "Tres,—leones"—Three, but they are lions.

The school is certainly small in membership, but those

The school is covariant. As an illustration of this, beine or are good material. As an illustration of this, there was more genuine ringing thought and earnest purpose is the threes of the three graduates of the Divinity School to-day, than would be heard from a common pulpit in a six-month. For here, more than in any other college, are the minds of the students matured by the course of in-

There is, I believe, but one other Unitarian Theological School in the country. This is, therefore, the great numbery of Liberal Christianity, and the whole denomination is interested in its prosperity. The school was founded about ten years ago by the Unitarian and Christian demoninations for the 'education of young men for the Christian ministry. It has a library of 8,500 volumes, and a faculty of four resident and four non-resident professors, and a intor. The Rev. Dr. A. A. Livermore is President of the Board of Instruction. He is singularly well fitted for the position. He was pastor of a church in Keene, N. H. for fourteen years, and yet fourteen years were divided between two other pastorates, when three years ago, he was called to the Presidency of the Theological School. He is surely the right man in the right place, as D Christian teacher and a citizen.

The graduating exercises of the class of 1866 took place to day in the Unitarian Church of this city. Beyond a few of our townspeople and the dezen or two strangers who came from a distance, the attendance was slim, for June this year has twined no rosy grown, but the rain it has reigned, and cold and chill blow the winds. The day way disagreeable—sufficiently so, indeed, to frighten away say but a Boeton audience, which is not to be scared at the sight, sound, or feeling of anything this side the Judgment Day.

Those who were present at the commencement enjoyed a rich treat. The dissertations of the graduating class were deep and thoughtful, at times rising to cloquence, mever descending to mediocrity. Age will of course give them experience and repeness of scholarship, but now in the freshness of their intellect there as a buyancy of cloquence and a modest self-confidence of thought that speaks well for the strangers of scholarship, but now in the freshness of their intellect there as a buyancy of cloquence and a modest self-confidence of thought that speaks well for the strangers of scholarship, but now in the freshness of their intellect there as is. I believe, but one other Unitarian Theological

delivering the certificates of graduation, Dr. Liv-ore lane the graduates remember that they were going the world not as chargemen, which means simply he, or clorks, but as missaters, to serve their fellow. The intersecurse between the Doctor and the class been certicularly cordial, and there was a tear in his

eye and a tremulousness in his voice as he bade them a

EDUCATION.

Commencement of Butgers College.

From Our Special Correspondent.

RUTGURA HOTEL, NEW-LINUSSWICK, N. J., June 19, 1865. life was infused into its operations in 1325, by the carnest

A very large number of the Alumni joined in the procession which marched to the notes of joyous music to the
church. Here the Trustees, Faculty and graduating class
occupied the platform. The Ron. darcus L. Vard, Governor of the State, presided. Extionymora vecom and
Newell were also present. The Hon. G. B. Adrain, J. R.
Broadhead, J. R. Wortendyke, John A. Lott, R. H.
Pruyn, Schater Rollins, and others were present.
Prayer was offered by the Rev. G. Abeel, D. D., of
Newerk. The graduating class gave specimens of their
skill in composition and oratory in the annexed order,
viz.:

James I. Southard, Newark, N. J. Latin Salatatory, John L. Carpenter, New Brunswick, N. J. Earlis's Schiatory, Geo. D. Huss, Williamsburch, L. I., Philosop is 10-attent Robert I. Hopper Paterson, N. J., Thes. F. W. Go den, New Brunswick, N. J., The Scholar's Abriston William Review, Fr. Homdel, N. J., Justice, Paul Cook, New Brunswick, N. J., Adverslivy, J. Bayard Kirkpatrick, New-Brunswick, N. J., Adverslivy, J. Bayard Kirkpatrick, New-Brunswick, N. J., Life Paths, James Neilson, New-Brunswick, N. J., The Futner, Francis H. Sighies, New-Brunswick, N. J., The Times, Isaac P. Brokaw, Middlebnash, N. J., Elernity of Time, Herman G. Berg, New-Brunswick, N. J., Free Minutes, E. G. Ackerman, Spring Valley, N. Y., Intividuality, John M. Gaut, Nashville, Tenn., Common Sense, Peter V. Van Brakirk, Salterville, N. J., Sweeiness of Liberay, John G. Van Siyke, Goewans, N. Y., Tragaty, J. Bishebard Edgar, Babway, N., J. Werk, E. A. Appar, Trenton, N. J., A Free and Inti-Bleect People.

temiceet People.
The following prizes were conferred: The following prizes were conferred:

The Broadhead prize for classics, upon George D. Hulst,
The Saydam prize for natural sciences upon Brane P. Brokaw;
The Saydam prize for composition, upon John G. Van Slyke;
The Bradley prize for mathematics, upon Ellis A. Augar,
Sophemore Prizes—Myron W. Smith prize for decisionation,
(ist), A. Morcer, Myron W. Smith prize for decisionation,
V. B. Carroll,
The degree of A. B. in course was conferred upon 21
members of the Graduatine Classic Conferred upon 21

The degree of A. B. in course was conferred upon 21 members of the Graduating Class as follows, viz.:

E. G. Achernosa, E. A. Apgar, H. C. Perg, A. A. Bookstaver, I. P. Brokaw, John N. Carrenter, Pani Cook, J. B. Edgar, J. M. Gant, F. W. Gordon, E. I. Hepper, G. D. Hunst, J. B. Kirkpatriuk, James Neilson, William Rehey, Pr., J. L. Southard, F. W. Stabbs, P. V. Van Buskirk, J. G. Van Slyke, J. W. Vroom, John Winner, Jr.

The degree of A. M. was conferred upon the following persons in course, viz.:

Andrew M. Arcuisrius, George L. Danforth, John M. Dixon, T. L. H. Elmendorf, G. A. Horbart, F. Livingston Janewar, M. Heskraveld, Abraham Kiriland, E. Ciratiam Ogen, Cass.

H. Pooi, William Smith, John H. Smock, George Swann, Hearry Witermyck, A. H. Busk, Charles T. Cowenhoven, Alorn D. Cambbell.

Camebell. The Honorary degree of D. D. was given to the follow-

D. Camebell.

The Honorary degree of D. D. was given to the following gentlemen, viz:

The Rev. Robert L. Dashiel. Newark. N. J.: the Rev. Joseph Kimosil. Brooklyn, L. L. the Rev. Charles H. Shin, Kingston, N. Y.; the Rev. David Steele, Philadelphia, Pa.; the Rev. Edward Brinton Bog. New Brusswick.

The degree of L.L.D. was awarded as follows, viz.:

The Hev. John McChintock of New-Branswick, the Hen. Peter Vredenbergh, Freehold, N. J., the Hon. Courtland: Parker, Newark, N. J.

The Honorary degree of A. M. was given to he Rev. Harvey K. Schemehern, Germantown, N. Y.

After the degrees had been conferred, the Master's oration was pronounced by Joseph M. Dixon. The closing oration, with the valculetory, was delivered by John Winderston, with the valculetory, was delivered by John Winderston, with the New York. The exercises closed with the benediction by the Rev. Dr. B. C. Taylor of Bergen, N. J. The exercises closed with the physical appetite, post-prandial speeches were made by the Rev. D. Cole of Yonkers, N. Y., Lefevre of Karitan, N. J., C. Edgar, D. D., of Easton, Penn., Prof. and Rev. Charles Scott of Hope College, Michigan, and the Rev. Dr. Demarcet of New-Brunswick. A larger number of stadents than usual have been admitted into the next Class. The Trustees to-day appointed two Professors—the Rev. Jacob Cooper, lately of Center College, Kentucky, to the vacant Professorship of Greek, and Capt. J. H. Kellogg, U. S. A., lateAssistant Professor at West Point, was appointed to a new Department, that of Civil Engineering and Mi litary Tactics.

University of New-York-Annual Commence-

The annual commencement of the University of New-York was held yesterday at Niblo's Theater, beginning New York was held yesterday at Nibbos Theater, beginning at 10t o'clock a. m. Before and about the appointed hour of meeting, the crowds of brilliantly-dressed ladies and gettlemen who were seen pressing toward the gardens evidenced the fact that a brilliant display was on the tapls, and the result most amply verified the production. The theater wors as non-smally brilliant appearance, and not more brilliant than beastiful, every part of the house being crowded by the most charming and the most charmingly dressed ladies and areant, conducted ing under-graduates and greenings in academic co-tiem, the breasts of some being decorated withstars, stripes and made is.

The annual examination of cadets at West Point is

of the country out of their beds long beyond the hour at which they usually retire, probably caused all those who had partici-

of the country out of their beds long beyond the hour at which they assaily retire, probably caused all knose who had participated is it to sleep much later than usual and arise with a feeling which is commonly called "stale." Whether the caduts who are slivars supposed to be "fresh" were excused from pitching their leafs as Tuesday morning on account of the festive orries of the might before we canning eaccount of the festive orries of the might before we canning on account of the festive orries of the might before we canning by order from Major-Gen. Cultom, the Supermendent of the Post.

The tends will be pitched on the extensive pleteau which stretches between the Library Building and Ree's Hotel, and in these the endets will live sleep, and have their being until the first of Sentember. Usuanity, the interior of the tents are handsonsely decorated with pletures and other ornaments and are "bottomed" by place to keep the feet of the cadets from getting wet through. White in camp, the addiers in embryo are obliged to remain in their tents, so metter how server the weather may be. The winds may blow in the flercest manner, the rain deceand in the most everwhelming turrents the flunder speak in me londers from, and the hightning filmsine all things with its brilliant antie, but the canets must stok to their tents, and may be before quariers until the term of their encampanent shall have expired.

On Monday the fluid drass parade in which the members of the gradinating cines took pair was had. It was one of the finest dispulys of its kind ever utnessed, not only at West Point, but is any section of tous country. A gentleman who was present, and watched with great laterest the maneuvers of the column, said that he had writted meanify every military academy in Europe, but over sew more correctness of movement than that shown by the West Point boys. During the memory Gen. Culture had been morned on overy class days ince the establishment of the Academy:

Hearquarress Univer Points Military Academy.

Hearquarress Un

FRADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 74.—1. At 3 o'clock this afternoon the First
Class while onermood by the senior needed to the estimate of the
Superintendent's office, at which time their diplomas will be given
them by the Superintendent. After turning in all public property in
tool passession, and campulating as etchement of their accounts with
the Transurer, they will be releved from duty at the Ministry Aceemy te-marrow macroing at 7 o'clock, and granted leave of absence
until the 30th day of September next.

If, Cauche Churchili, King and Weeden, of the graduating class, are
dotailed for duty in the Department of Tectics and Ordanace and
Gilmery during the ensuing recursopment, and are hereby granted
leave of absence from 7 o'clock to-morrow morning anni the 5th
proximo, on which daise they will report in person to the Superintended.

Millen, Erwood Randon, Wan, M. Smark, Cryston O. Thereber, D. H. Floyd, I. Brunn, F. Thomas, L. Charlton, Charles W. Frebra, D. H. Floyd, ILLINGS. - William Lewis, Iowa. - William Lewis, Iowa. - William Lewis, Ranytocki.— E. Dirkhemier, F.dward S. Chapin, Feder King, Kanytocki.— E. Dirkhemier, F.dward S. Chapin, Foter King, Kanytocki.— E. Dirkhemier, F. Cox, Jr., Frederick A. Golding, John M.

Castronnia -- Edward M. Cobb.
Missusota -- Sherman Ormsby.
Missusota -- Sherman Ormsby.
Missouri -- Henry K. English, Edward S. Holden, Bryan H.
Lengster, Levi Hunt.
Wiscoszin -- Frederick W. Kingsbury, Clarence A. Knapp.

Wiscossin-Freelick V. Shark
Michegas-Hash I. Shark
Dakota-F. F. Edmunds.
Colonado - Giercee A. Fostley.
District of Lolumna-Breckenridge Speed.
Kansas-Sebres Salin.
Arkanas-Isaa Bell Jr. L. Browning, Frederick D. Grant. A. M.
Ferni, Otto L. Helin, Lovel H. Jerome, H. P. Kingsbury, Charlee
V. Larned, Charles B. Schoberd, Thomas G. Tuwnsend, William B.

CANADA.

COURSE OF THE MONTREAL TELEGRAPH-SUSPEN-SION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS-ABBITRARY AR-RESTS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MONTREAL June 18, 1866. After some vexations delay, and a half disposition to be sovere, the Canadian authorities have set free Mr. Joseph Keley. His only indiscretion was to follow the Fenians too closely, in order to report their movements.

The malignant efforts of the scribe of The Montres Telegraph (who seemed to wish that the correspondent might be roughly dealt with, and calling him "a prominext Fenian," etc.) have failed to create trouble or entangle Mr. Kelley, which only shows what little influence that mischievous sheet and its editor have.

Some of the evidences of guilt on the part of Mr. Kelley, agerly detected by The Telegraph were amusing: He eagerly detected by The Telegraph were amusing: He was found riding a good horse! and he had a glass! He might have had arms. Therefore, he was a field-officer of the enemy, etc. In answer to these grave charges it is only necessary to say that The Thirdware correspondents rice good horses, curry glasses, and even revolvers.

The suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in Canada does not increase the power of arrest. It only enables the authorities to hold the persons they may arrest.

If martial law were proclaimed, as in 1838, the power of arrest would be illimitably increased, and the power might be abused.

be abused.

A warrant of arrest must now be countersigned by a member of the Executive within 14 days after the arrest, or the prisoner may be discharged.

TORONTO. WHAT TO DO WITH THE FENIAN PRISONERS-PRECE DENTE OF 1837-8-TWO ECCLESIASTIC PRISONERS -UNANIMITY OF THE CANADIANS-FEELING TO-WARD THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.

, that as they have murdered several of our volunteers, ey ought as murderers to be hanged. If you ask, how is

evere examples should be made, and made quickly. The and there was scarcely a single Canadian of person who had every been resident in Canada who had anything to do with it. In the list published by the House of Commons in 1833 there is only one Canadian name, and I doubt very much whether he really had anything to do with it. Mackenzie was kept in ignorance of it, or refused to be informed. That case is very like the present. What was done with the prisoners? Poor Von Schultz, who, with his dying breath, cursed those who had led him to believe that the moment he crossed the border the Canadians would rise in rebellion, was hanged at Kingston. I have no doubt that if naything in the shape of a leader can be found now, he will meet the same fate; and, perhaps, any Canadians, or persons who have lived in Canada, will fare no better. There are among the prisoners here a Roman Catholic priest and a Church of England minister; at least, they give themselves out for such. The ecclesiastics of the Romish Church here disewn the so-called priest. They say the calender shows him to be untatached, to have no congregation; and the presumption is that if he be a priest at all, he is a bad priest, guilty of some crime for which he has been unfrocked. That is the charitable view of his brother priests, who refuse to hold any converse with him, or to recognize him in any way.

removed to the citadal at Quebec, as reported—is the lather of the Hibernian Societies throughout the country. He went from place to place, some months are, to organize them. Some of the Bishaps opposed him strongly, and where this occurred he made little progress. Assuming this society to be Feniums under the disguise of and where this occurred he made little progress. Assuming this society to be Femins under the disguise of another name, it is not to be supposed that they could have been relied on to assist an invasion unless its chances of success were good. To suppose that any other section of the population would join an invading army of Femins is the greatest of impossible delusions. Annexation has been entirely smalled out by this Femina movement. Any people, contented with their Government and their lot, will rise to repel the invader, and with the exception of some Irish Catholies, and that it is believed only a very small number, Camalians were a unit on the question of driving back the Feminas. If there he in the States a party in favor of annexing these Provinces, let them by all means discourage these Femina raids which only exasperate our people and prejudice them against everything on the American side of the border.

The feeling here is that the American Government did not interfere so soon as it ought to have done; that a word from it in the early stage of the movement would have prevented the loss of a single life, and that both the Fenians and the Canadians have equal cause to complain.

RECIPROCITY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA - MR. GALT'S PROPOSAL.

The following memorandum, read by the Hon. Mr. Galt in the Legislative Assembly of Canada during a speech deivered by him on the 15th inst., in explanation of the course he pursued with reference to the recent negotiations at Washington on the subject of reciprocal trade between the United States and Canada, will be read with some interest, as embodying the principles upon which the Canadian Government were prepared, in the absence of a treaty, to carry out such a trade with this country by means of concerted legislation:

means of concerted legislation:

(COPI.)

The Minister of Finance has the honor to submit for the consideration of his colleagues in the Government, that the approach of the period when, under the notice given, the Reciprocity Treaty will expire, renders it necessary to consider the steps necessary to be taken to procure such an extension of the notice from the Government of the United States as will affaird time for fully considering and arranging the best weds for estudiations permanent regulations for the trade, navigation, and intercourse between the United States and Canada under the circumstances, and with the view of defining the general limits of the discussion of the question of reciprocity with the American authorities. It appears necessary to decide upon the principles by which the Canadian Government would be guided, in case it should become necessary to proceed by concerted legislation. The Minister of Finance therefore respectfully recommends that the following points be now settled as expressing the views of the Administration in regard to the commercial relations of Canada with the United States declining to make a treaty of commerce with United States declining to make a treaty of commerce with American Provinces, the Canadam Government are willing to endeavor to effect such arrangements by concerted legislation and will establish such regulations as it may agree upon to adopt.

Scond: Canada would be willing to agree to the reciprocal

leare of absence from 4 octobe to morrow morning and the 8th proximo, on which date they will report in person to the Supering person, on which date they will report in person to the Supering person of the Capt. E. C. Bottwee, Adjustat.

On Theaday afternoon the name evening parade took place, but the absence of the members of the First Class—the happy graduates—was shown not so much in the depleted realts of the candate as in the expression which realed on the face of the captes as in the expression which freshed on the face of making preparations for the encampment. The tents, and making preparations for the encampment. The tents, and make the camp commission, were overnamed and put in combite order for the co. Wednesday.

As it may be a matter of interest to know who the new comers—the Freshmen—at the Academy will be for the ensuing year, we give their names below, arranged in the order of the States from which they are received:

Many Capt.—Clarke W. Estrows.

New Harspering.—Whifted Scott Edecrier.

Many Capt.—E. H. Sheidon.

Remore islamped of the face of the capting the canada would be willing to place the navigation of the greatest possible facilities to the trace of the capting the conditions of the capting to the capting the

both countries to purchase and sell in the markets they may prefer.

Fifth. Canada may state that the Maritime Provinces are prepared to unite with her in the discussion of all the subjects arising out of the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, and she therefore desires that the negotiations should be carried on with Commissioners appointed to represent the several Provinces. But as such negotiations could not possibly be completed before the 17th of March, Canada suggests that the notice for the abrogation of the Treaty be windrawn, pending negotiations, reserving, however, to both countries the right of imposing ensisting duties upon any or all of the articles some rated in the fourth section of the treaty, provided the same do not exceed the drates now levied by the Internal Revenue Act of the United States; or, if necessary, Canada would accept a decleration from the United States that they will

Treaty, which shall in all other respects be held to be in

DISPERSION OF THE CONFEDERATE COLONY AT CO. DRAWAL OF THE PRENCH-THE FINANCES OF MEXICO-A GENERAL CONSUL APPOINTED TO THE UNITED STATES, ETC.

rom Our Special Correspondent. The hopes the Confederate emigrants to Mexico had en-tertained of an extensive settlement in that country under the paternal hand of a much admired and praised monarch, as they themselves designated Maximilian, are at an end. The Cordova-colony founded by Gen. Price and Judge Harris, is broken up. The far-famed city of Carlotta, laid out by the former, and consisting of a house, a barn, and a stable, has been destroyed. The fields of coffee, by means of which Judge Perkins of Louisiana expected to retrieve of which Judge Perkins of Louisiana expected to retireve his lost fortunes, have been ravaged; the pineapple plants out of which Ger. Price was to distill a most delicious fourth-proof bran 7, have been uprooted and trampled upon by the hoofs of the guerrilero's mustangs; the palm-roofed shanties under the shelter of which about one hundred Southern emigrants have sought a refuge, have been burnt to the ground, and their inmates, honelees and peamiliess, compelled to fit to the city of Cordova for protection, are now seriously contemplating the abandement of Mexico for ever, and the going back to the United States.

States.

The history of the misfortunes of the Cordova colony is short but suggestive. In the mouth of January last several Confederate settlers had entered into an agreement with a number of Indians, or peons, for a certain stated amount of labor, which the latter were bound to perform. It seems, however, that after three months the Indians, becoming disgusted with their bargain, if not with their employers, refused to work any longer. This, of course, was most injurious to the interests of the Confederate planters. As it was impossible for them to find laborers anywhere else, the withdrawal of their field hands destroyed all hopes of a crop, and virtually placed them in a worse condition than they occupied at the outset. In this predicament they decided that the only way to save themselves from utter rain was to compel these Indian laborers to fulfill their contracts, and to use violence in case of resistance. They went to a hamlet a few miles from Carlotta City, and there tried to persuade the Indians to come back to the field and resume their labors. But their efforts were all of no avail; the Indians obstinately decilined going. Thereupon the Confederates seized the Indians, itself their hands with ropes, and driving them like a herd of cattle back to their fields, forced them, by threats and blows, to fulfill their contracts.

The Liberals, who are enganged all around Corlovs, at

Mexico, and are making preparations for returning to the United States.

This retaination of the Mexican Liberals upon the Confederates occurred at about 18 miles from Cordova, a city having an imperial garrison and serving as a depot to the milroad company. If the Liberals have such power in a place which is under the entire control of the military, I leave you to imagine what their induces must be in the frontier States, remote from all imperialist protection, and where Maximilian's means of action are essentially limited. Nor am I astonished to learn of the horrible condition of that State, and particularly of Sonom, Michoacan, Conhuila, and others, now the theater of the most savage and heart-rending cruelties.

The Emperor is exerting his utmost influence in order to avert the disastrous effect of the withdrawal of the French upon the people, and especially upon the mercan

the class, wan, in Mexico tit as well as in a the large towns, fear an outbreak of violence and disorder so soon as the event takes place. I have before me a letter dated Mexico City, June 3, stating that business has been sus pended in esneequence of these apprehensions, and that specie is being withdrawn from general circulation—terrephody laying his money saids in view of a craisis. "Still," hald the letter, "the bulk of the population do not believe that the French are to leave Mexico, and are expecting another solution. All appearances are, however, that the French will abandon Mexico at the appointed time."

do so. Mr. Maintenoux, the successor of Mr. Langlais, who was to perform wonders, is said to have been unable to put a single cent in the empty exchequer, and it is donbtful whether Mr. Gentein, his successor, who is expected from Paris, will be more successful. All the money which has been recently received has come from the interior, to be immediately absorbed by the great Imperial railroad, to which all the available funds go at present. In order to provide for the argent necessities of the hour, the Government has put a tax of six per cent upon income, and a still higher impost upon movable property. This, naturally, alternates a good portion of the wealthy classes, who do not like the idea of giving away their money without obtaining in return the guarantees of peace and order to which they are entitled. We shall soon learn what this new tax will bring, and whether it is or is not sufficient to

obtaining in return the guarantees of peace and order to which they are entitled. We shall soon learn what this new tax will bring, and whether it is or is not sufficient to cover the yearly dedicit of \$15,000,000, now declared by the Minister of Finance, \$15,000,000 being the yearly revenue of Mexico, and its total expenses \$30,000,000.

It is reported that grave complaints having been preferred against the agents of the Empire in the United States, his Majesty has decided to appoint Don Raphael as general Consul to New-York, with the rank of minister. It is also rumored that the difference between Maximilian and the Pope has been healed, although it is difficult to reconcile this rumor with the protest of the Archbishop of Mexico, who, in a pastoral letter of the 31st of May, complains that the Church of Mexico has been abandoned by the state.

The inhabitants of the city of Mexico are now much in-land, formerly a journalist of this city, and Don Miguel de Arroyo, ex-Assistant Secretary of State and actual Secre-tary of the Historical and Geographical Society of Mexico, are implicated. Both have been put in prison, the former for having manufactured and sold prepared cards for the purpose of cheating, and the second for unduly retaining money paid into his hands for neceount of certain Mexican Consuls abroad, whose agent he was. The latter is, it is said, the brother of Don Luis de Arroyo, formerly Consul General of Mexico in New-York.

is, it is said, the brother of Don Luis de Arroyo, formerly Consul General of Mexico in New-York.

The Libernis, who are now speculating upon the coming downfall of Maximilian, are for the most part dreaming of an ameriation to the United States. They form here what is called the American party, and are numerous and influential enough to have been denounced by the Idea Liberai, an anti-American new spaper published in Puebla, as bad patriots and enemies of their country.

The tax on real estate, to which I have already referred, is certainly one of the most original features of Maximilian's administration, in the sense that it goes against European theories in matters of taxation. In most parts of Europe and of America, for instance, taxes are raised upon the capital; but in consequence of the new law just passed in Mexico taxes are to be affixed upon the revenue, city property paying six per cent clear, and country property seven.

erry seven.
A satirical paper called the Marques de Carabas has A satirical paper called the Marques de Carabas has received an "advertisement" for having publicly commented upon the withdrawal of the French troops as being a victory to the benefit of Juarez. In the article referring to that event, the editor looks into the future, and sees the Empire abandoned by the French and the Conservatives, without any other support than the foreign legion and a feeble Mexican garrison in presence of the Republican party. He says that the news of the departure of the French troops has led the Conservatives to desert the Imperial flag, to denounce the intervention, and to court the lavors of the men who are at the head of the Liberal party.

The military news is, as usual, mixed. The Imperialists on one side, the Liberals on the other, are lighting with varied chances of success. As a whole, the Liberals are gaining ground, and the area of civil war is growing wider and wider every day.

Homicide in Sun Francisco-Shooting of Col. The San Francisco journals bring us details of the

booting of Col. W. G. Ross by Charles Duane, on the 23d uit. Cot. Ross was a native of Virginia, who emigrated to Cali-Cot. Ross was a native of Virginia, who emigrated to California in 1849, and has been prominent in State and local politics since that time, having held the positions, emong others, of Inspootor of Customs. Port Warden and State Gauger Phans, his marderer, arrived in California in the same year with Col. Ross, but has borne a very different character, his career being described by The Bullstin of San Francisco as "one of violence and bloodshed." In 1856 he was banished by the Vigilance Committee, but returned in 1861. A list letter of THE FRINUSE correspondent reported his arrest upon various high charges, together with that of his brother John, who have noted for the Lule.

NORTH CAROLINA

PORTANT MEASURES-PAYING THE BEHEL WAS DEST-PATRIOTIC UTTERANCES—THEIR EFFECT— THE COMING ELECTIONS—THE WIFITLESEY COURT MARTIAL AND THE BUREAU OFFICERS-SINGULAR CONDUCT OF THE AUTHORITIES AT WASHING TON.

The Convention the past two days has been engaged with

wo ordinances, one to change the time for holding elec-

tions, and the basis of Representation, and the other

amending the Stay Law passed by the Legislature at its

last session. Neither of these has, as yet, been finally

last session. Neither of these has, as yet, been finally settled. They are the most important measures before this seembly, and consequently produce considerable discussion. I send you the following characteristic and patriotic speech of Thomas Settle, of Rockingham county, who with R. P. Dick, of Greensborough, and Dr. E. Grissom, of Franklinton are known as the most promising young men of the State, and whose influence is potent in favor of the Union cause. In the debate of yeterday upon the Stay Law Bill, a Robel member—who, by the way, is in a sad minority—indulged in many accumations against the Union men "who would tarnish the fat fame of North Carolina by repudiation, and he thanked God that at the last session he had not voted for the ordinance prohibiting the payment of the war debt."

This language certainly merited a reply, and the three Union members above cited were instantly on their feet,

copies of the charges preferred against kined, authough the time prescribed by law when they should have been prepared and transmitted to the accused has long sines passed and although the army regulations provide that no officer shall be under arrest longer than ten days if a copy of the charges preferred against him are not furnished him, none of the Freedment Bureau officials have been released; neither has Gen. Ruger, to whom application has been made for release under the provisions of the law, and who made the arcests by direction of the President, given the matter the least attention.

Immediately after the appearance of Gens. Steedman and Fullerton's report, Gen. Strong was sent from Washington with instructions to cause the immediate arrest of the parties now held; but on his arrival here he found a telegram instructing him to suspend action until further orders; about two weeks after, the arrests were made. This dilatory and evasive action with regard to these officials gives rise to very many rumors not at all flattering to the authorities who have the matter in charge.

SUPREME COURT-GENERAL TERM-JUNE 21 .- Before

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—JUNE 21.—Believe Justices BARNARIO, SUPREMIAND and CLERKE.

REMITTITUES IN THE CASES OF PRIERY AND FERRIS.

Bernard Friery agt. The People, Frank Ferris agt. the same. The District Attorney presented to the Court a remitting from the Court of Appeals to this Court in each of the above entilled acutens, silirning the Judgment of the Court of General Sessions, which the Court ordered to be filed.

In re Bernard Friery: In re Francis Ferris. The District Amorney presented to the Honorably Court, petitions for write of habons curpus to be directed to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York directing the Sheriff to produce the bodies of Friery and Ferris before the Court on Friday and the reasons therein set forth being deemed sufficient "Ordered that said petitions he fixed and the treasons therein set forth being deemed sufficient "Ordered that said petitions he fixed and that the said writs be and the same are hereby allowed pursuant to the prayer of said petitions."

NEW TRIAL GRANTED IN THE HACKETT CASE.

same are hereby showed pursuant to the prayer of petitions."

NEW TRIAL GRANTED IN THE HACKETT CASE.

In the case of John Hackett, convicted of marder, for stabling a man, who died, the Court have granted a new trial. In appeared on the trial that the murdered man was laboring a man, who died, the court have granted as a suboring inder Bright's disease at the time, and that his death resulted from that directly, sithough the opinion of the dectors was that the stabling accelerated the disease, and that he might have lived for some time but for that stabling. On this exjudy Stuart argued that his was not sufficient to sustain the conviction, and the General Term have agreed with him and granted a new trial.

CIRCUIT—JUNE 21.—Before Justice POTTER.

THE STAMP ACT AND THE EXPLESS COMPANIES.

granted a new trial.

CRECUTS—JUNE 21.—Before Justice POTTER.

THE STAMP ACT AND THE EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Abraham De Bane agt. Johnson Livingston, Fresident, &c.

The plaintiff, a peddler, intrusted his pack, which he vained at \$4.85 and over, to the Hope Express Company, so be taken to Sunbury, and received in return a receipt, as is usual with Express Companies. The receipt contained, in addition, a stipulation that that the plaintiff should not be higher for the loss of the property sulless by their own fraud or gross negligence, and in any case not be liable for more than \$3.3.

This stipulation was set up by the defendants in their nawer as a contract, and they offered to pay \$3.0. The receipt was unstamped. The plaintiff further claimed some expenses for board and telegraphing as the immediate result of his loss.

The plaintiff took the point that the paper was, though nonshally a receipt, as to all matters related on in defense a contract, and should therefore have been stamped, and, not being so, was yould under the Stamp act. The Court, though desiring that the case should be heard at General Term, held with the plaintiff that the contract was yould and the defendant remitted to their common law liabilities. He therefore directed a vardet for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, and interest deducting the amount claimed for board and telegraphing.

Verdict for plaintiff, for \$1.36.

graphing.
Verdict for plaintiff, for \$136.
Mr. Morrison and Mr. Dyett for plaintiffs; Mr. Blatchford for defendant.
SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 21.—Before Justice POTTER.

DECISIOS.

Allen agt, Allen.—Let an order be entered in the action confirming the report of the Referee.

SOPRIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 21.

Samuel B. Potter agt, Mary Jane Genochi.—Judgment for the large and alle

Sander B. Fother age and sile.

Henry Van Bergon agt Wm. A. Wood; Thos Meoding ast
Horatto Howarth; Joseph U. Jackson agt. Robert S. Swords

-Motions granted.

Henry J. Yates agt, Jeseph Horanson.—Order granted.

COURT OF COMMON TIRAS—SPECIAL TREM—JUNE 21.

Helt agt. The Board of Excise.—Motion to continue the impaction granted.

Johnson agt. Tuttle.—See memorandum. COURT CALENDAR-THIS DAT.